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(54) **VOLTAGE REGULATORS WITH
LOAD-DEPENDENT BIAS**

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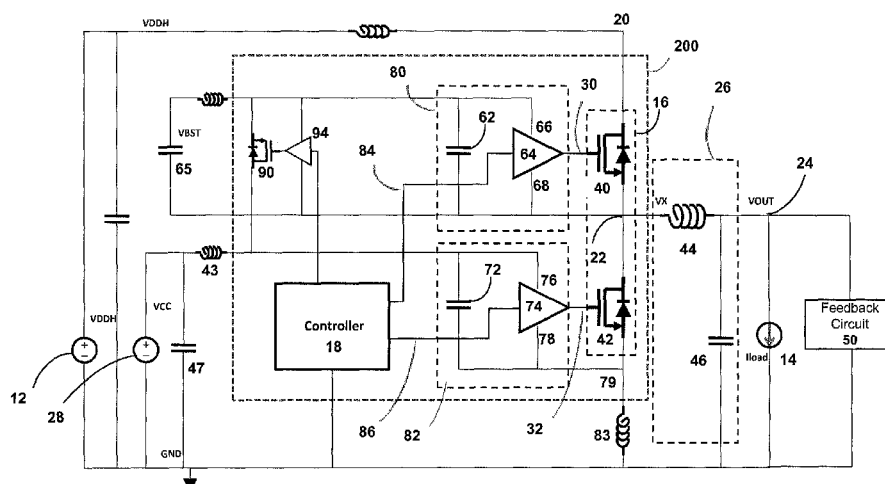
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CPC H02M 3/156–3/158; G05F 1/10
USPC 323/271, 282–284
See application file for complete search history.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

This document describes systems and techniques related to voltage regulators. The subject matter of this document can be embodied in a method that includes measuring an output current of a switching regulator. The switching regulator includes a high-side transistor and a low side-transistor wherein the high-side transistor and the low-side transistor are driven using a first gate voltage and a second, different gate voltage, respectively. The method also includes adjusting a direct-current (DC) voltage source of the switching regulator such that the first gate voltage is adjusted in accordance with the measured output current.

18 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



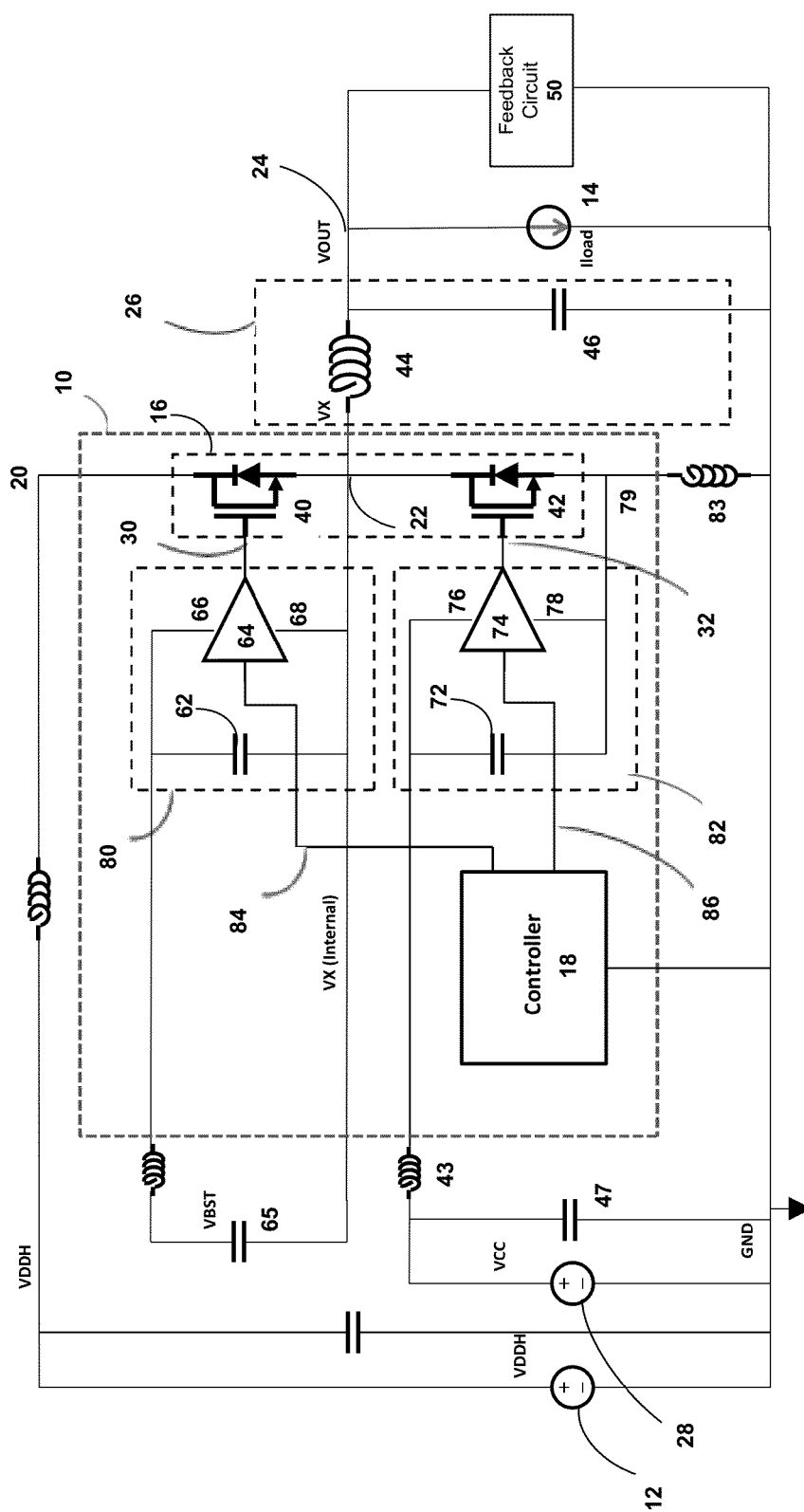


FIG. 1

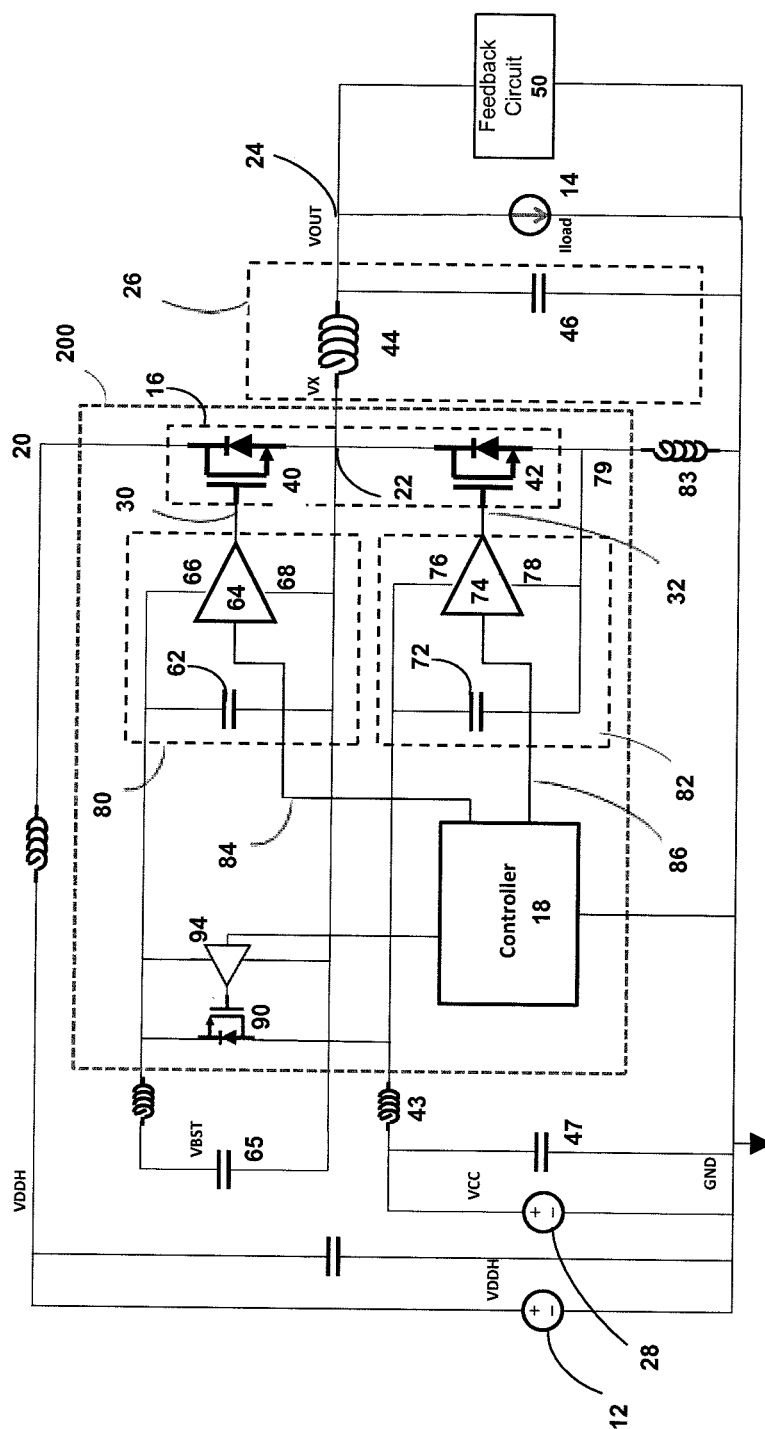


FIG. 2

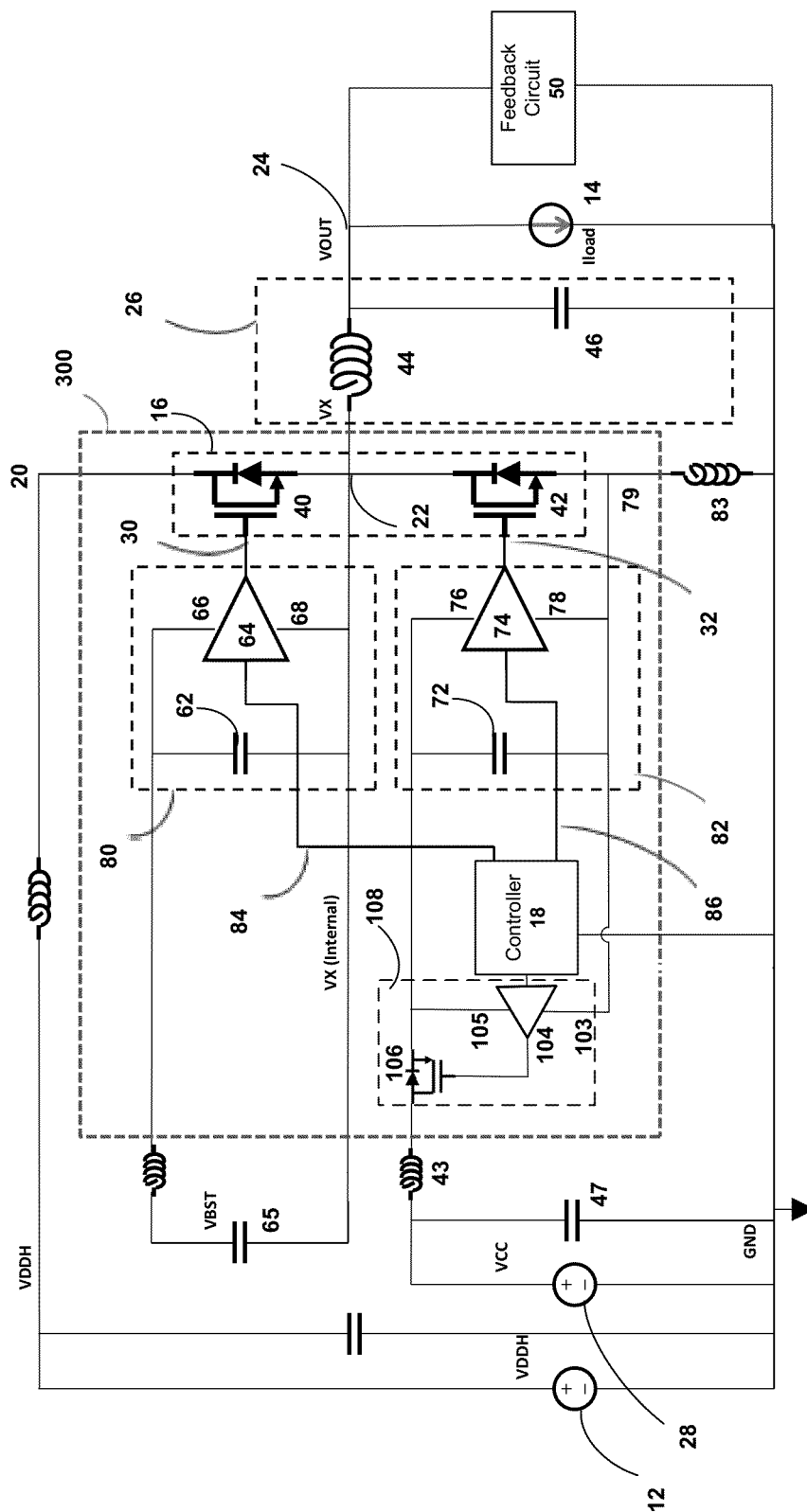


FIG. 3

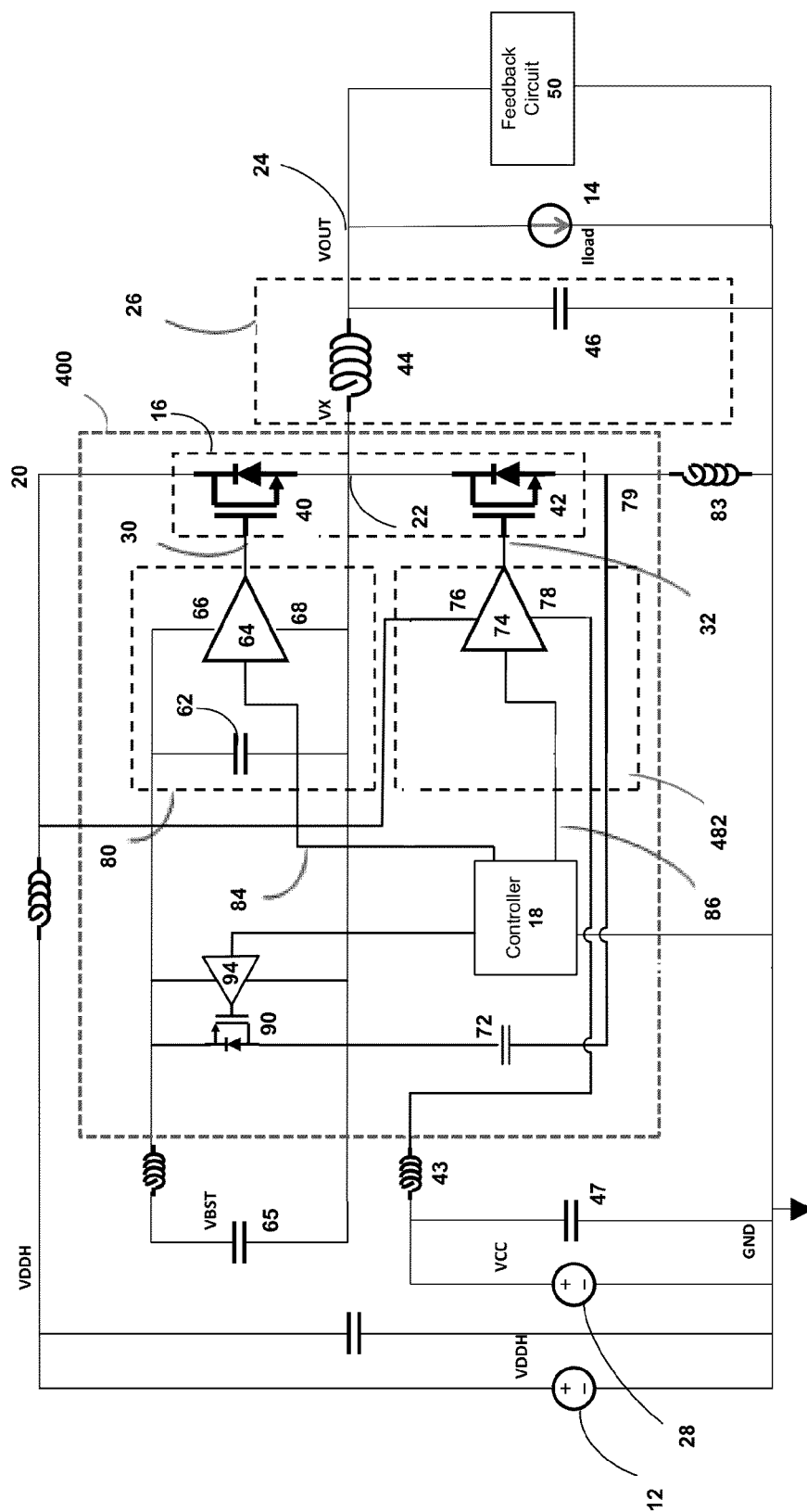


FIG. 4

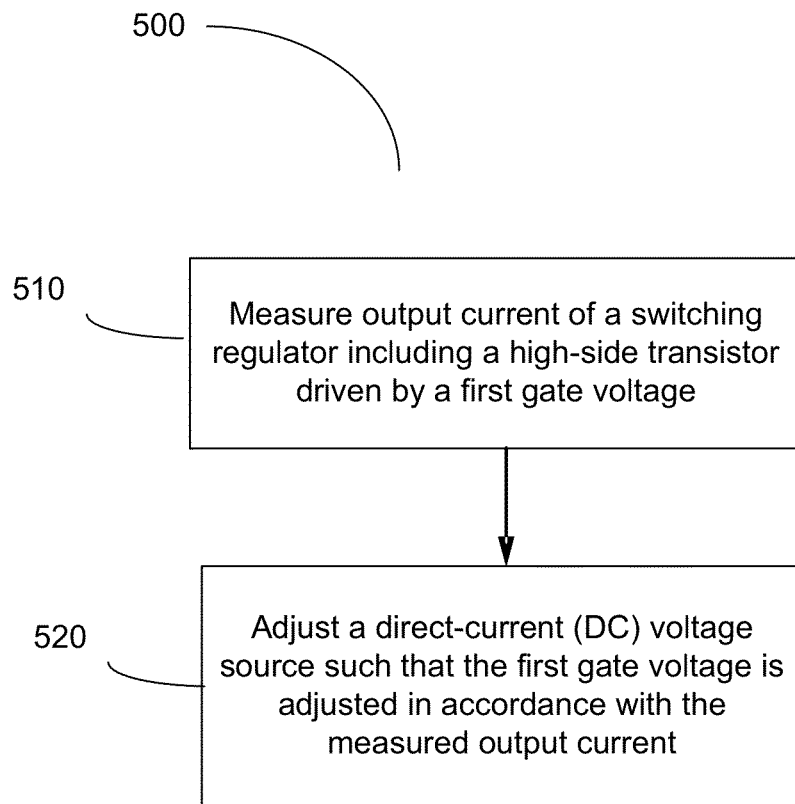


FIG. 5

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VOLTAGE REGULATORS WITH LOAD-DEPENDENT BIAS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The following disclosure relates to semiconductor voltage regulator devices.

BACKGROUND

Voltage regulators, such as DC to DC converters, are used to provide stable voltage sources for electronic systems. Efficient DC to DC converters are particularly needed for battery management in low power devices, such as laptop notebooks and cellular phones. Switching voltage regulators (or simply “switching regulators”) are known to be efficient DC to DC converters. A switching regulator generates an output voltage by converting an input DC voltage into a high frequency voltage, and filtering the high frequency input voltage to generate the output DC voltage. Specifically, the switching regulator includes a switch for alternately coupling and decoupling an input DC voltage source, such as a battery, to a load, such as an integrated circuit. An output filter, typically including an inductor and a capacitor, is coupled between the input voltage source and the load to filter the output of the switch and thus provide the output DC voltage. A controller, such as a pulse width modulator or a pulse frequency modulator, controls the switch to maintain a substantially constant output DC voltage.

SUMMARY

In general, in one aspect this disclosure features a method that includes measuring an output current of a switching regulator. The switching regulator includes a high-side transistor and a low side-transistor wherein the high-side transistor and the low-side transistor are driven using a first gate voltage and a second, different gate voltage, respectively. The method also includes adjusting a direct-current (DC) voltage source of the switching regulator such that the first gate voltage is adjusted in accordance with the measured output current.

In another aspect the disclosure features a switching regulator having an input terminal and an output terminal. The switching regulator includes a high-side transistor between the input terminal and an intermediate terminal, a low-side transistor between the intermediate terminal and ground, and a controller that drives the high-side and low-side transistors to alternately couple the intermediate terminal to the input terminal and ground. The controller drives the high-side transistor with a first gate voltage and the low-side transistor with a second, different, gate voltage, and is configured to adjust a direct-current (DC) voltage source of the switching regulator such that the first gate voltage is adjusted in accordance with a current measured at the output terminal.

In another aspect, the disclosure features a system that includes a current sensor configured to measure an output current at an output terminal of a switching regulator. The switching regulator includes a high-side transistor driven by a first gate voltage, and a low side-transistor driven by a second gate voltage. The system also includes a feedback circuit connected to a direct-current (DC) voltage source of the switching regulator. The feedback circuit is configured to adjust the DC voltage source such that the first gate voltage is adjusted in accordance with the measured output current.

Implementations can include one or more of the following.

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The DC voltage source can be adjusted such that a higher output current results in a higher first gate voltage. The first gate voltage is between 1.7V and 1.8V for substantially no output current. The DC voltage source can be adjusted such that the first gate voltage is at least 2V for a 30 A output current. The DC voltage source can be adjusted such that the first gate voltage is a monotonic function of the output current for a range of output current values. The DC voltage source can be adjusted such that a saturation current of the high-side transistor is substantially constant for a range of output current values.

The switching regulator can include a high-side driver circuit between the controller and the high-side transistor. The controller can drive the high-side transistor by providing a control signal to the high-side driver circuit. The high-side driver circuit can be coupled to the DC voltage source through a switch, such that an open configuration of the switch allows for maintaining a drive voltage sufficient to maintain a substantially constant saturation current for the high-side transistor. The high-side driver circuit can include an inverter with an input terminal, an output terminal, a positive voltage terminal and a negative voltage terminal. The input terminal can be connected to the controller and the output terminal can be connected to the gate of the high-side transistor. The controller can be configured to receive a signal indicative of a measurement of the output current. A higher output current can result in a higher first gate voltage. The first gate voltage can be between 1.7V and 1.8V for substantially no output current. The first gate voltage can be at least 2V for an output current substantially equal to 30 A. The first gate voltage can be a monotonic function of the output current for a range of output current values. An output of the DC voltage can be adjustable such that a saturation current of the high-side transistor is substantially constant for a range of output current values.

The feedback circuit can be configured to receive a signal indicative of a measurement of the output current. The feedback circuit can include a computing device configured to determine an output voltage of the DC voltage source based on the measurement of the output current. The feedback circuit can be configured to adjust the DC voltage source such that a higher output current results in a higher output voltage for the DC voltage source. The feedback circuit can be configured to adjust the DC voltage source such that the output voltage of the DC voltage source is substantially proportional to the output current for a range of output current values.

Certain implementations may have one or more of the following advantages. By having an adjustable DC voltage source to drive a gate of the power transistor, efficiency of a voltage regulator can be increased. Having an adjustable DC voltage source can help in quickly pulling up the voltage at an intermediate node of the voltage regulator, thereby reducing switching time. Adequate saturation current needed to drive the switching transition can be provided by adjusting the DC voltage source in accordance with the output current. Adjusting the voltage to a low value, except when needed for pulling up the intermediate terminal, can increase the life expectancy of oxide layers of the voltage regulator, and hence that of the integrated circuit housing the voltage regulator.

Providing a switch to prevent a discharge (often referred to as a kickback discharge) from the low-side drive circuit can reduce switching time by maintaining an adequate pull down strength of the low-side drive circuit. A transistor-based switch provided within the integrated circuit can obviate the need for an external resistor (to prevent the discharge) which in turn increases the charging time. The transistor based switch can provide discharge protection without introducing a voltage drop associated with using a simple diode.

Connecting the low-side driver circuit to a DC voltage source (rather than the ground) can also provide discharge protection, while increasing efficiency of the regulator by having a reduced voltage swing. The reduced swing in turn can achieve power savings. Connecting the low-side driver circuit to a DC voltage source can also provide more options to a device designer. For example, the threshold voltage of the high-side device can be lowered to a value such that an effective threshold voltage of the high-side device is substantially same as or at least comparable to the threshold voltage of the low-side device. This in turn can increase efficiency by reducing diode reverse recovery losses associated with the regulator. By making the DC voltage source adjustable, the integrated circuit can be made adaptive to a range of ground bounce (elevation of the internal ground of the integrated circuit with respect to the actual ground, due to, for example, the presence of parasitic inductances) associated with the integrated circuit.

The details of one or more implementations are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, aspects, and advantages will become apparent from the description, the drawings, and the claims.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Exemplary implementations will hereinafter be described in conjunction with the appended drawings, wherein like designations denote like elements, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a circuit diagram of a switching regulator.

FIG. 2 is a circuit diagram of a switching regulator where a DC voltage source is adjusted in accordance with an output current.

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram of a switching regulator with low-side discharge protection.

FIG. 4 is a circuit diagram of a switching regulator with low-side discharge protection.

FIG. 5 is a flowchart showing an example sequence of operations for adjusting a DC voltage source in accordance with an output current.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Power electronics and systems are in a continuous push to continue to improve overall performance. Performance can be measured, for example, by power dissipation, electrical robustness/reliability, and cost. These metrics can be affected, for example, by the device architecture choices, circuit architecture choices. For example, the demand for lower power dissipation and switching loss has resulted in lower gate drive voltage levels while maintaining or improving drive current.

Referring to FIG. 1, a switching regulator 10 is coupled to a first high direct current (DC) input voltage source 12, such as a battery, by an input terminal 20. The voltage at the input terminal 20 can be referred to as V_{DDH} . The switching regulator 10 is also coupled to a load 14, such as an integrated circuit, by an output terminal 24. The switching regulator 10 serves as a DC-to-DC converter between the input terminal 20 and the output terminal 24. The switching regulator 10 includes a switching circuit 16 which serves as a power switch for alternately coupling and decoupling the input terminal 20 to an intermediate terminal 22. The switching circuit 16 includes a rectifier, such as a switch or diode, coupling the intermediate terminal 22 to ground. Specifically, the switching circuit 16 can include a first transistor 40, called a high-side transistor, having a source connected to the input terminal 20 and a drain connected to the intermediate terminal 22 and a second transistor 42, called a low-side transistor, or

synchronous transistor, having a drain connected to ground and a source connected to the intermediate terminal 22.

In one implementation, the first transistor 40 can be a Positive-Channel Metal Oxide Semiconductor (PMOS) transistor, and the second transistor 42 can be a Negative-Channel Metal Oxide Semiconductor (NMOS) transistor. In another implementation, the first transistor 40 and the second transistor 42 can both be NMOS transistors. In another implementation, the first transistor 40 can be a PMOS, NMOS, or a Lateral Double-diffused Metal Oxide Semiconductor (LDMOS), and the second transistor 42 can be an LDMOS.

The intermediate terminal 22 is coupled to the output terminal 24 by an output filter 26. The output filter 26 converts the rectangular waveform of the intermediate voltage at the intermediate terminal 22 into a substantially DC output voltage at the output terminal 24. Specifically, in a buck-converter topology, the output filter 26 includes an inductor 44 connected between the intermediate terminal 22 and the output terminal 24 and a capacitor 46 connected in parallel with the load 14. During a high-side conduction period, the first transistor (also referred to as the high-side transistor) 40 is closed (or switched on), and the DC input voltage source 12 supplies energy to the load 14 and the inductor 44 via the first transistor 40. On the other hand, during a low-side conduction period, the second transistor (also referred to as the low side transistor) 42 is closed, and current flows through the second transistor 42 as energy is supplied by the inductor 44. The resulting output voltage V_{OUT} is a substantially DC voltage.

The switching regulator also includes a controller 18, a high-side driver (also referred to as a high-side driver circuit) 80 and a low-side driver (also referred to as a low-side driver circuit) 82 for controlling the operation of the switching circuit 16. A first control line 30 connects the high-side transistor 40 to the high-side driver 80, and a second control line 32 connects the low-side transistor 42 to the low-side driver 82. The high-side and low-side drivers are connected to the controller 18 by control lines 84 and 86, respectively. The controller 18 causes the switching circuit 16 to alternate between high-side and low-side conduction periods so as to generate an intermediate voltage V_X at the intermediate terminal 22 that has a rectangular waveform. The controller 18 can also include a feedback circuit 50, that can be configured to measure the output voltage V_{OUT} and the current I_{load} passing through the output terminal 24. Although the controller 18 is typically a pulse width modulator, the methods and systems described in this document can be also applicable to other modulation schemes, such as pulse frequency modulation.

In some implementations, the high-side transistor 40 and the high-side driver 80 can be collectively referred to as a high-side device. The high side driver 80 can include a high-side capacitor 62 and a high-side inverter 64. The high-side inverter 64 includes a positive voltage terminal 66 that is coupled to a capacitor 65 that is configured to hold a boost voltage V_{BST} for the high-side driver. The high-side inverter 64 also includes a negative voltage terminal 68 that is connected to the intermediate terminal 22 of the switching regulator 10. The high-side inverter 64 can be connected to the controller 18 by the control line 84, and to the gate of the high-side transistor 40 by the control line 30. The controller 18 can be configured to control the inverter 64 to switch on or switch off the high-side transistor 40.

In some implementations, the low-side transistor 42 and the low-side driver 82 can be collectively referred to as a low-side device. The low-side driver 82 can include a low-side capacitor 72 and a low-side inverter 74. The low-side inverter 74 includes a positive voltage terminal 76 that is coupled to a second DC input voltage source 28. The voltage

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V_{CC} from the DC voltage source 28 can be used to supply power to the low-side driver 82. In some implementations, the DC voltage source 28 can be adjustable such that the output of the DC voltage source 28 can be varied within a range. The low-side inverter 74 also includes a negative voltage terminal 78 that is connected to the internal ground terminal 79 of the switching regulator 10. The internal ground 79 of the switching regulator 10 can be at a different potential than the actual ground because of the presence of parasitic inductances represented in FIG. 1 as the inductor 83. The low-side inverter 74 can be connected to the controller 18 by the control line 86, and to the gate of the low-side transistor 42 by the control line 32. The controller 18 can be configured to control the inverter 74 to switch on or switch off the low-side transistor 42.

A voltage V_{DDH} , for example 12V, is applied to the high-side transistor 40, and when the high-side transistor 40 is on, current flows through the transistor 40 and the inductor 44. In contrast, when the low-side transistor 42 is on, the inductor 44 pulls current from the ground. Under normal operation, the regulator 10 switches between turning the high-side transistor 40 and the low-side transistor 42 on such that the output of the filter 26 produces the desired voltage V_{OUT} . V_{OUT} is a voltage between 0V and V_{DDH} .

To improve efficiency of the regulator, it is desirable to have the high-side transistor 40 on while the low-side transistor 42 is off, and vice versa. However, some deadtime may be required between the switching in order to avoid having both transistors 40, 42 on at same time, which can cause shoot-through and result in significant efficiency losses and damage to the transistors. Thus, there is a short period, the intrinsic deadtime t_d , between each high-side conduction and low-side conduction period in which both transistors are open.

When both transistors 40, 42 are off, current through the inductor 44 will not instantly drop to zero. The voltage across the inductor is determined by Equation 1:

$$V=L(di/dt), \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

where V is the voltage, L is the inductance, and i is the current in the inductor. As the inductor current decreases, the voltage at the input end, i.e. near V_{DDH} , of the inductor is forced to be negative. When this voltage reaches a value (e.g. -0.7V) that causes the low-side transistor 42 to reach a corresponding threshold voltage, the low-side transistor 42 begins conducting current into the inductor.

The high-side transistor 40 and the low-side transistor 42 can be controlled by controlling the gate voltage at the respective gates. Changing the gate voltage of the transistors can affect power dissipation and/or efficiency of the regulator 10. In some implementations, if the gate voltage is adjusted such that a voltage between the gate and source (V_{gs}) is increased, the increase can result in a lower ON-resistance (or higher conductance), thereby reducing resistive losses associated with the corresponding transistor. However, in some implementations, an increased V_{gs} can result in an increased switching loss.

In some cases, when the high-side transistor is switched on and current flows from the DC source 12 through the high-side transistor 40 into the inductor 44, the voltage at the intermediate terminal 22 can drop to a voltage lower than the V_{gs} of the high-side transistor 40. This can lead to a drop in the value of V_{BST} due to, for example, charge sharing with the gate of the high-side transistor 40. For example, for devices having V_{gs} of about 1.8V, the voltage at the intermediate terminal 22 can drop to about 0.9V during the switching, which can in turn lead to a loss in saturation current available for driving the switching transition. This can result in a slow

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pull up of the voltage at the intermediate terminal 22, resulting in increased switching losses.

In some implementations, the switching losses can be reduced by preventing the drop in V_{BST} . This can be done, for example, by adjusting V_{CC} in accordance with an output current and providing circuitry to ensure that V_{gs} is adjusted accordingly and enough saturation current is available for the high-side transistor 40 during the switching transition.

FIG. 2 shows a switching regulator 200 configured to increase efficiency and reduce switching losses. The regulator 200 includes a transistor 90 driven by an inverter 94. The inverter, and consequently the transistor 90 can be controlled by the controller 18. The transistor 90 is of a different type than transistors 40 and 42. For example, if transistors 40 and 42 are nMOS type transistors (i.e., n-channel MOSFETs), then the transistor 90 is of pMOS type (i.e., a p-channel MOSFET). Alternatively, if the transistors 40 and 42 are of pMOS type, the transistor 90 is of nMOS type. A source of the transistor 90 is connected to the positive voltage terminal 66 of the high-side inverter 64, and a drain of the transistor 90 is coupled to the DC voltage source 28. Other portions of the regulator 200 can be substantially identical to the regulator 10 described with reference to FIG. 1.

In operation, when the high-side device is turned on, current flows from the DC source 12 through the high-side transistor 40 and into the load 14. The feedback circuit 50 can measure the load current I_{load} and provide a feedback signal for adjusting V_{CC} in accordance with the load current. The transistor 90 maintains an adequate drive voltage for the high-side device such that the saturation current of the high-side transistor 40 does not decrease with an increase in the load current.

In some implementations, the DC voltage source 28 can be regulated by a different controller internal or external to the regulator 200, based on the feedback signal from the feedback circuit 50. In other implementations, the DC voltage source 12 can be connected to replace the DC voltage source 28.

As the V_{CC} is increased in accordance with the load current, the transistor 90 is switched on to maintain the drive voltage for the high-side transistor 40 and enough saturation current at the high-side transistor 40 is made available to make the switching fast and efficient. In some implementations, the overdrive in the high-side transistor 40 is low (e.g., 0.9V for a threshold of 0.5V), and a small change in V_{gs} leads to a comparatively large increase in the saturation current.

The V_{CC} can be varied monotonically for a range of output current values. For example, for a no-load condition (i.e., an output current of 0 A), V_{CC} can be between 1.7V and 1.8V. For a load current of 30 A, V_{CC} can be increased to, for example, 2V, to compensate for the additional load current. For output current values between 0 A and 30 A, V_{CC} can be monotonically varied from between 1.7V-1.8V and 2V, respectively. Within this range, V_{CC} can be, for example, a linear or quadratic function of the output current.

Referring back to FIG. 1, when the low-side transistor 42 turns off and the high-side transistor 40 turns on, the switching can result in large voltage transients on the intermediate terminal 22. The resulting fast rate of voltage change can produce a displacement current on the drain side of the low-side transistor 42, due to, for example, presence of parasitic inductance represented by the inductor 83. The displacement current can cause the gate voltage of the low-side transistor to rise momentarily, thereby partially turning on the low-side transistor 42. A combination of the above effects causes the internal ground 79 of the regulator to be pulled up to a level higher than the external ground. This is often referred to as a ground bounce, and causes the capacitor 72 to discharge

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through the inductor **43** into the off-chip bypass capacitor **47**. Due to this discharge of the capacitor **72**, the pull-down strength (also referred to as the drive) of the low-side transistor **42** is reduced. A combination of the weaker pull-down strength and the gate voltage induced by the displacement current can result in switching losses often referred to as kickback. In some implementations, the kickback can be reduced by placing a sufficiently high valued resistor in the discharge path, for example, between the inductor **43** and the capacitor **47**. While such a resistor can be effective in reducing the kickback, the resistor can also undesirably increase a charge-up time (also referred to as a rise time) for the capacitor **72**.

In some implementations, the kickback can be reduced by providing a discharge protection switch within the regulator. An example of such a regulator **300** is shown in FIG. **3**. The regulator **300** includes an internal switch **108** that prevents the capacitor **72** from discharging into the capacitor **47** possibly through the parasitic inductor **43**. In some implementations, the switch **108** includes a transistor **106** and an inverter **104**. The transistor **106** is of a different type than the transistors **40** and **42**. For example, if transistors **40** and **42** are nMOS type transistors, then the transistor **106** is of pMOS type. Alternatively, if the transistors **40** and **42** are of pMOS type, the transistor **106** is of nMOS type. In some implementations, the transistor **106** can be referred to as an isolation transistor. A drain of the transistor **106** is connected to the external capacitor **47** and the positive terminal of the DC voltage source **28**, possibly through the parasitic inductor **43**. The source of the transistor **106** is coupled to the positive voltage terminal **76** of the low-side inverter **74**. The gate of the transistor **106** is connected to the inverter **104** that controls the transistor **106** based on control signals received from the controller **18**. The positive voltage terminal **105** of inverter **104** is connected to the source of the transistor **106**, and the negative voltage terminal **103** of the inverter **104** is connected to the internal ground **79**.

In operation, when the internal ground **79** is pulled up to a level higher than the actual ground, and a kickback condition is created, the controller **18** can be configured to switch off the transistor **106** thereby opening the switch **108**. This opens the connection between the capacitor **72** and the external bypass capacitor **47**, thereby preventing a discharge from the capacitor **72**. The capacitor **72** can therefore retain the charge necessary for providing adequate pull-up strength for the low-side transistor **42**, thereby reducing the switching losses resulting from the kickback effect. By using a transistor based switch **108** rather than a diode, undesirable diode drops in the charging path of the capacitor **72** can be avoided.

FIG. **4** shows another example configuration for reducing kickback related losses in a switching regulator. In this example, the regulator **400** includes a low-side driver **482** where the negative voltage terminal **78** of the low-side inverter **74** is connected to the DC voltage source **28** (rather than the internal ground **79**). The positive voltage terminal **76** of the low-side inverter **74** is connected to the input terminal **20** such that the low-side inverter is powered on the positive voltage side by the DC voltage source **12**. In some implementations, the capacitor **72** is connected between the internal ground and a source of the transistor **90**. The output of the DC voltage sources **12** and **28** are kept at different levels. For example, the output V_{DDH} of the DC voltage source **12** can be kept at 12V and the output V_{CC} of the DC voltage source **28** can be kept at a lower value such as 1.8V.

The regulator **400** depicted in FIG. **4** can provide several advantages. For example, undesirable kickback related effects can be reduced by blocking a discharge of the capaci-

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tor **72** using the transistor **90**. When the low-side device is turned off, the controller **18** can be configured to open the transistor **90** such that the capacitor **72** does not discharge to, for example, the capacitor **65**.

Using a non-zero V_{CC} as a ground reference reduces the voltage difference between the positive and negative voltage terminals (**76** and **78**, respectively), and can lead to significant savings in power consumption. For example, if the V_{DDH} is at 12V, and the V_{CC} is at 1.8V, the difference between the terminals is 10.2V (rather than 12V for the case when the negative voltage terminal **78** is connected to ground), and a power saving proportional to a square of the ratio between 12 and 10.2 can be achieved. Such reduced gate voltage swing also reduces capacitive losses. Further, using the non-zero V_{CC} bias in the OFF state of the low-side transistor **42** enables easier turn-on of the transistor **42** in the third quadrant of operation.

Using a non-zero V_{CC} allows for increased flexibility in designing the regulator **400**. Various levels of V_{CC} can be used as long as V_{CC} does not exceed the threshold voltage V_T of the low-side transistor **42**. For example, for V_T of about 4V, V_{CC} can be kept at 1.8V such that the effective threshold voltage V_{Teff} is about 2.2V for the low-side transistor **42**.

In some implementations, it can be desirable to have comparable threshold voltages for the high-side transistor **40** and the low-side transistor **42**. While design limits prevent the threshold voltage of the low-side transistor to be as low as that of the high-side transistor (which can be, for example, 0.5V), having a small difference between the two threshold voltages helps in preventing effects such as reverse recovery losses. In some implementations, because an adjustable V_{CC} can be used as the reference voltage for the low-side inverter **74**, a device designer is afforded additional flexibility of manipulating the V_T of the low-side transistor **42**, such that the effective threshold voltage V_{Teff} is substantially same as, or at least comparable to the threshold voltage of the high-side transistor **40**. For example, for a V_{CC} of 1.8V, V_T can be designed to be around 2.3V (which is well within design limits), such that V_{Teff} is about 0.5V.

FIG. **5** shows a flowchart **500** depicting an example sequence of operations for adjusting a DC voltage source of a regulator in accordance with the output current. Operations include measuring an output current of a switching transistor (**510**). The switching regulator can be substantially similar to any of the regulators, **10**, **100**, **200**, and **400** described above with reference to FIGS. **1**, **2**, **3**, and **4**, respectively. The switching transistor can include a high-side transistor and a low side-transistor wherein the high-side transistor and the low-side transistor are driven using a first gate voltage and a second, different gate voltage, respectively.

Operations also include adjusting a DC voltage source of the switching regulator such that the first gate voltage is adjusted in accordance with the measured output current. As the output current increases, the DC voltage source can be adjusted to increase the first gate voltage. This can ensure that the saturation current through the high-side transistor remains substantially constant for different values of the output current and the potential at the drain of the high-side transistor does not drop significantly. Measurement of the output current can be done using, for example, a current sensor. The current sensor can be part of a feedback circuit such as the feedback circuit **50** described with reference to FIG. **1**.

In some implementations, the feedback circuit can facilitate adjusting the DC voltage source, for example, by providing a suitable control signal to a controller of the adjustable DC voltage source. The feedback circuit can include a computing device that includes a processor, memory and storage

device, for generating the control signal based on the measured output current. The DC voltage source can be adjusted as a monotonic function of the output current. For example, the output of the DC voltage source can be linearly increased within a range for a range of output current values. For example, for zero output current, the output of the DC voltage source can be between 1.7V and 1.8V, and for a 30 A output current, the output of the DC voltage source can be adjusted to about 2V. The output can vary is a linear, quadratic, or higher order monotonic fashion between, for example, 1.7V and 2V.

A number of implementations have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure. Certain implementations can include combinations of features from the various implementations described above. For example, a kickback protection circuit can be used in conjunction with a feedback circuit for adjusting the VCC in accordance with the output current. Other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method comprising:

driving a gate of a high-side transistor of a switching regulator using a high-side driver circuit, the high-side driver circuit including a positive voltage terminal electrically coupled to a first power rail;

driving a gate of a low-side transistor of the switching regulator using a low-side driver circuit, the low-side driver circuit including a positive voltage terminal electrically coupled to a second power rail;

powering the second power rail via a voltage source electrically coupled to the second power rail, irrespective of whether a transistor electrically coupled between the second power rail and the first power rail is operating in a conductive state;

measuring an output current passing through an output terminal of the switching regulator; and

in response to an increase in the measured output current: adjusting the voltage source to increase a voltage of the second power rail, and

switching on the transistor electrically coupled between the second power rail and the first power rail to drive the first power rail from the voltage source.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising controlling the voltage source such that the voltage of the second power rail is between 1.5V and 1.8V when the measured output current is substantially zero.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising controlling the voltage source such that the voltage of the second power rail is at least 2V when the measured output current is 30 A.

4. The method of claim 1, further comprising controlling the voltage source such that the voltage of the second power rail is a monotonic function of the measured output current for a range of output current values.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising controlling the voltage source such that a saturation current of the high-side transistor is substantially constant for a range of output current values.

6. A switching regulator having an input terminal and an output terminal, the switching regulator comprising:

a high-side transistor between the input terminal and an intermediate terminal;

a low-side transistor between the intermediate terminal and ground;

a high-side driver circuit for driving a gate of the high-side transistor, the high-side driver circuit including a positive voltage terminal electrically coupled to a first power rail;

a low-side driver circuit for driving a gate of the low-side transistor, the low-side driver circuit including a positive voltage terminal electrically coupled to a second power rail;

a third transistor electrically coupled between the first and second power rails;

a direct current (DC) voltage source electrically coupled to the second power rail to power the second power rail irrespective of whether the third transistor is operating conductive state; and

a controller that controls the high-side driver circuit and the low-side driver circuit to respectively drive the high-side and low-side transistors to alternately couple the intermediate terminal to the input terminal and ground,

wherein the controller is configured to (a) increase an output voltage of the DC voltage source and (b) switch on the third transistor, in response to an increase in an output current passing through an output terminal of the switching regulator to drive the first power rail from the DC voltage source.

7. The switching regulator of claim 6, wherein the high-side driver circuit includes an inverter with an input terminal and an output terminal.

8. The switching regulator of claim 7, wherein the input terminal is connected to the controller and the output terminal is connected to the gate of the high-side transistor.

9. The switching regulator of claim 6, wherein the controller is configured to receive a signal indicative of a measurement of the output current.

10. The switching regulator of claim 6, wherein the controller is configured to adjust the DC voltage source such that the output voltage of the DC voltage source is between 1.5V and 1.8V for substantially no output current.

11. The switching regulator of claim 6, wherein the controller is configured to adjust the DC voltage source such that the output voltage of the DC voltage source is at least 2V for an output current substantially equal to 30 A.

12. The switching regulator of claim 6, wherein the controller is configured to adjust the DC voltage source such that the output voltage of the DC voltage source is a monotonic function of the output current for a range of output current values.

13. The switching regulator of claim 6, wherein the controller is configured to adjust the DC voltage source such that a saturation current of the high-side transistor is substantially constant for a range of output current values.

14. The switching regulator of claim 6, further comprising a current sensor configured to measure the output current at the output terminal of the switching regulator.

15. A system for controlling a switching regulator, comprising:

a high-side driver circuit for driving a gate of a high-side transistor of the switching regulator, the high-side driver circuit including a positive voltage terminal electrically coupled to a first power rail;

a low-side driver circuit for driving a gate of a low-side transistor of the switching regulator, the low-side driver circuit including a positive voltage terminal electrically coupled to a second power rail;

a transistor electrically coupled between the first and second power rails; and

circuitry configured to (a) control a direct current (DC) voltage source electrically coupled to the second power rail such that an output voltage of DC voltage source increases and (b) switch on the transistor electrically coupled between the first and second power rails, in response to an increase in an output current passing

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through an output terminal of the switching regulator, to drive the first power rail from the DC voltage source; the DC voltage source configured to power the second power rail irrespective of whether the transistor electrically coupled between the first and second power rails is operating in a conductive state. 5

16. The system of claim 15, wherein the circuitry is configured to control the DC voltage source such that the output voltage of the DC voltage source is between 1.5V and 1.8V when the output current is substantially zero. 10

17. The system of claim 15, wherein the circuitry is configured to control the DC voltage source such that the output voltage of the DC voltage source is at least 2V when the output current is substantially equal to 30 A.

18. The system of claim 15, wherein the circuitry is configured to control the DC voltage source such that the output voltage of the DC voltage source is a monotonic function of the output current for a range of output current values. 15

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